

REAL LEAGUE FIGHT IN SENATE STARTS WITH WILSON'S SPEECH

was everywhere among them, except in their stoutest spirits, a sombre foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety. That first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau-Thierry had already taken place.

"Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world."

"Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back; were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope. Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zest for hope. But they came away with something new at their hearts; they have themselves told us so.

AMERICA GAVE NEW HOPE TO FRANCE

"The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swiftness, comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made every one who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting; something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops. A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of those spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor. They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts, and with that vision was unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance, their fighting made victory certain."

OUR TROOPS, RECOGNIZED ABROAD AS CRUSADERS

"They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands greeted to millions, their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them. This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armies America sent to France, but perhaps since I am speaking of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause. They were terrible in battle and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free from under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader."

"But I speak now of what they meant to the men by whose sides they fought and to the people with whom they mingled with such utter simplicity as friends who asked only to be of service. They were, for all the visible embodiment of America. What they did made America and all that stood for a living reality in the thoughts not only of the people of France, but also of tens of millions of men and women throughout all the rolling nations of a world standing everywhere in peril of its freedom and of the loss of everything it held dear, in deadly fear that its boards were never to be loosed, its hopes forever to be mocked and disappointed."

"And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the people who had been living in that shadow; the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear."

OLD ENTANGLEMENTS ALWAYS IN THE WAY

"Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way, promises which Governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which contemplated any dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist upon them, had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by, and these could not always be honorably brushed aside. It was not easy to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter."

"But with very few exceptions, the men who sat with us at the peace table came as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influences, the illegitimate purposes, the demoralizing ambitions, the international counsels and expedients, out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth."

FORMULATED PRINCIPLES AS A BASIS OF PEACE

"It had been our privilege to formu-

late the principles which were accepted as the basis of peace, but they had been accepted, not because we had come in to hasten and assure the victory and insist upon them, but because they were readily accepted to as the principles to which honorable and enlightened minds everywhere had been bred. They spoke the conscience of the world as well as the conscience of America, and I am happy to pay my tribute of respect and gratitude to the able, forward-looking men with whom it was my privilege to co-operate for their unfailing spirit of co-operation; their constant effort to accommodate the interests they represented to the principles we were all agreed upon. The difficulties, which were many, lay in the circumstances, not often in the men. Almost without exception the men who had caught the true and full vision of the problem of peace as an indivisible whole, a problem not of mere adjustments of interest but of justice and right action."

ATMOSPHERE CREATED BY THE HOPE OF THE NATIONS

"The atmosphere in which the conference worked seemed created, not by the ambitions of strong Governments but by the hopes and aspirations of small nations and of peoples hitherto under bondage to the power that victory had shattered and destroyed. Two great empires had been forced into political bankruptcy and we were the receivers."

"Our task was not only to make peace with the Central Empire and remedy the wrongs their armies had done. The Central Empire had lived in open violation of many of the very rights for which the war had been fought, dominating alien peoples over whom they had no natural right to rule, enforcing, not obedience, but veritable bondage, exploiting those who were weak for the benefit of those who were masters and overlords only by force of arms. There could be no peace until the whole order of Central Europe was set right."

"That meant that new nations were to be created—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania. No part of ancient Poland had ever in any true sense been a part of Germany or of Austria or of Russia. Bohemia was alien in every thought and hope to the monarchy of which she had so long been an artificial part, and the uneasy partnership between Austria and Hungary had been one rather of interest than of kinship or sympathy. The Slavs whom Austria had chosen to force into her empire on the south were kept to their obedience by nothing but fear."

"Their hearts were with their kinsmen in the Balkans. These were all arrangements of power, not arrangements of natural union or association. It was the imperative task of those who would make peace and make it intelligently to establish a new order which would rest upon the free choice of peoples rather than upon the arbitrary authority of Hapsburgs or Hohenzollerns."

"More than that, great populations bound by sympathy and actual kin to Rumania were also linked against their will to the conglomerate Austro-Hungarian monarchy or to other alien sovereignties, and it was part of the task of peace to make a new Rumania, as well as a new Slavic state clustering about Serbia."

TURKISH AND AUSTRIAN EMPIRES BREAK APART

"The Turkish Empire, moreover, had fallen apart, as the Austro-Hungarian had. It had never had any real unity. It had been held together only by pitiless, inhuman force. Its peoples cried aloud for release, for succor from unspeakable distress, for all that the new day of hope seemed at last to bring within its dawn. Peoples hitherto in utter darkness were to be led out into the same light and given at last a helping hand. Undeveloped peoples and peoples ready for recognition but not yet ready to assume the full responsibilities of statehood were to be given adequate guarantees of friendly protection, guidance and assistance."

"And out of the execution of these

IMMEDIATE DEMOBILIZATION PLAN OPPOSED BY WILSON; WANTS TROOPS ON THE RHINE

President Won't Act at Once to Lift War-Time Prohibition Plan; Germans Must Deliver War Material Before Troops Go.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Before going to the Senate to-day President Wilson conferred with newspaper correspondents at the White House. He indicated that he was gratified that the Treaty of Peace had been ratified so promptly by the German National Assembly.

The President also indicated that he felt trade relations between Germany and the Associated Nations should be resumed at the earliest moment possible for without trade Germany could not meet the reparations demanded of her.

It was made clear that he felt troops should be maintained in Germany until the Germans had complied with all the military terms of the treaty. It was pointed out that there were several million veteran soldiers in Germany and munitions sufficient for them to operate.

The Germans have from one to four months in which to deliver all material except that sufficient for the reduced German army provided for in the peace treaty and the President believes American troops should stay on the Rhine until the material is delivered.

Discussing the peace negotiations at Paris, President Wilson let it be known that the League of Nations covenant will be in every treaty negotiated at Versailles, including that with Bulgaria, with which country the United States never was at war.

The President made it clear that demobilization of the American Army would depend upon the speed with which the military conditions of the Peace Treaty were executed by Germany and the treaty was ratified by the various Governments.

It was learned that the Presi-

dent has no immediate intention of declaring demobilization completed and rescinding wartime prohibition.

Mr. Wilson let it be known to the correspondents that the treaty with France was designed for the protection of France until such time as this special guarantee would no longer be needed because of the protection to be afforded all nations by the League of Nations.

His purpose to present the agreement with France separately was disclosed to the representatives. It was indicated that his time thus far had been devoted entirely to preparing his address on the treaty with Germany and that opportunity had been lacking to complete a similar explanation of the proposed act with France.

Mr. Wilson has the impression that the French people would be cut to the heart if the United States should fail to approve the special treaty. He does not believe there would be any difficulty in recognizing such an act of aggression by Germany as would necessitate American aid to France under the pact.

President Wilson is understood to take the position that a two-thirds majority will be required to adopt any Senate reservations in ratifying the Peace Treaty.

The impression of opposition leaders in the Senate has been that only a simple majority would be required.

In response to questions regarding the future situation, the President pointed out that the Treaty of London provided that Italy was to go to Croatia and that Italy did not lay claim to the city when that Treaty was signed.

Mr. Wilson feels that the United States must play a generous part in the reconstruction of Europe, but he believes this should be accomplished by establishing some sound basis of credit rather than by direct government aid.

PEACE CONFERENCE DIDN'T GO OUT OF ITS WAY

"These were not tasks which the conference looked about it to find and went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlements of peace. They were thrust upon it by circumstances which could not be overlooked. The war had created them. In all quarters of the world old established relationships had been disturbed or broken and affairs were at loose ends, needing to be mended or united again, but could not be made what they were before."

"They had to be set right by applying some uniform principles of justice or enlightened expediency. And they could not be adjusted by merely prescribing in a treaty what should be done. New states were to be set up which could not hope to live through their first period of weakness without assured support by the great nations that had consented to their creation and won for them their independence. Ill governed colonies could not be put in the hands of Governments which were to act as trustees for their people and not as their masters if there was to be no common authority among the nations to which they were to be responsible in the execution of their trust."

MUCH UNCERTAINTY WITHOUT THE LEAGUE

"Future international conventions with regard to the control of waterways, with regard to illicit traffic of many kinds, or in deadly drugs, or with regard to the adjustment of many varying international administrative arrangements could not be assured if the treaty were to provide no permanent common international agency, if its execution in such matters was to be left to the slow and uncertain processes of co-operation by ordinary methods of negotiation."

"If the Peace Conference itself was to be the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the Governments to which the world was looking to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement, regions like the Saar basin could not be put under a temporary administrative regime which did not involve a transfer of political sovereignty

evident to them that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper to be interpreted and applied by such methods as the chances of politics might make available if they did not provide a means of common counsel which all were obliged to accept, a common authority whose decision would be recognized as decisions which all must respect."

"And so the most practical, the most sceptical among them turned more and more to the league as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect either to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace. The fact that the covenant of the league was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon, while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier. The conference was, after all, not to be ephemeral."

The concert of nations was to continue after the signing of the treaty which had been agreed upon and which all had been convinced was working. They could go forward with confidence to make arrangements intended to be permanent. The most practical of the conferees were at least the most ready to refer to the League of Nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination, of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight what had seemed a counsel of perfection had become a plain counsel of necessity. The League of Nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting."

"And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as something much bigger, much greater, every way than the instrument for carrying out the provisions of a particular treaty. It was universally recognized that all the peoples of the world demanded of the conference that it should be such a continuing concert of free nations as would make wars of aggression and spoliation such as this that has just ended, forever impossible. A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers and fathers had gone to fight and for justice and for a sacrifice should never again be exacted."

"It was manifest why it had been expected that the peace conference would be a great event, because one nation desired dominion and other nations had known no means of defense except armaments and alliances. War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of the world—that preceded the war. Fleets and armies had been maintained to enforce the will of the strong and to protect the weak. And they knew that it was intolerable. Every nation had its own rights and its own lighted judgment demanded that at whatever cost of independent action, every government that took thought for the peace of the world, and every ordered freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics."

"The peace conference was not a new thing, but it was a new thing, because the people could see none and could brook no denial. A war in which they had been led white to beat the terror that lay concealed in every balance of power, and in which the balance of power had been broken, and the world must be given peace. If there was not the will or the intelligence to accomplish that now, there was no hope for the future. The world must be given peace, and the world must be given peace, and the world must be given peace."

"The League of Nations was not merely an instrument to adjust and reconcile, but it was a new thing, because it was the only hope for mankind. Again and again had the demon of war been cast out of the house of the peoples and the house of the world, but it had never been cast out of the world. It was the only hope for mankind. Again and again had the demon of war been cast out of the house of the peoples and the house of the world, but it had never been cast out of the world. It was the only hope for mankind."

"The house must now be given a tenant who could hold it against all such. Convenient, indeed indispensable, as statesmen found the newly planned League of Nations to be for the future, they saw it as a new hope for their work was finished. They saw it as the main reason why they should not give up peace and reparation, they saw it as a new hope for their work was finished. They saw it as the main reason why they should not give up peace and reparation, they saw it as a new hope for their work was finished."

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NECESSITY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS EARLY RECOGNIZED

"That there should be a League of Nations to steady the counsels and maintain the peaceful understandings of the world, to make, not treaties alone, but the actual principles of international law, to make, not treaties alone, but the actual principles of international law, to make, not treaties alone, but the actual principles of international law."

"The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection which practical men long experienced in the world of affairs must agree to very cautiously and with many misgivings; it was only the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs advanced from day to day from one state of conference to another that it became

play in the conference seemed determined, as I have said, before my colleagues and I got to Paris—determined by the universal expectations of the nations whose representatives were drawn from all quarters of the globe. We were to deal with it. It was universally recognized that America had entered the war to promote no private or peculiar interest of its own but only as the champion of rights which she was glad to share with free men and lovers of justice everywhere."

"We had formulated the principles upon which the settlement was to be made—the principles upon which the armistice had been agreed to and the parties of peace undertaken—and no one doubted that our desire was to see the treaty of peace formulated along the actual lines of those principles—and desired nothing else. We were welcomed, as disinterested friends. We were respected to as arbiters in many a difficult matter."

"It was recognized that our material aid would be indispensable in the days to come when industry and credit would have to be brought back to their normal operation again and communities beaten to the ground would have to be helped to get on their feet. It was taken for granted, I am proud to say, that we would play the helpful friend in these things as in all others without prejudice or favor."

"We were generous, as we were the champions of what was right. It was a very responsible role to play. But I am happy to report that the fine group of statesmen who helped us with their expert advice in each part of the varied settlements sought in every transaction to justify the high confidence reposed in them."

"And that confidence it seems to me, in the measure of our opportunity and of our duty in the days to come, is the new hope of the peoples of the world. It is to be fulfilled or disappointed. The fact that America is the friend of the nations whether they be rivals or associates is no new fact; it is only the discovery of it by the rest of the world that is new."

AMERICA REACHES HER MAJORITY AS A WORLD POWER

"America may be said to have just reached her majority as a world power. It was almost exactly twenty-one years ago that the results of the war with Spain put us unexpectedly in possession of rich islands on the other side of the world and brought us into association with other governments in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. It was regarded as a sinister and ominous thing by the statesmen of more than one European chancellery that we should have extended our power beyond the confines of our continental dominions. They were accustomed to think of new neighbors as a new menace, of rivals as watchful enemies."

"There were persons among us at home who looked with deep disapproval and avowed anxiety on such extensions of our national authority over distant islands and over peoples who they feared we might exploit, not serve and assist. But we have not exploited them."

"We have been their friends and have sought to serve them. And our dominion has been a menace to no other nation. We redeemed our honor to the utmost in our dealings with Cuba. She is weak but absolutely free; and it is her trust in us that makes her free. Weak people everywhere stand ready to give us any authority among them that will assure them like friendly oversight and direction. They know that there is no ground for fear in receiving us as their mentors and guides. Our isolation was ended, treaty relations were made, and every one knew that there was no ground for fear in receiving us as their mentors and guides. Our isolation was ended, treaty relations were made, and every one knew that there was no ground for fear in receiving us as their mentors and guides."

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COMPROMISE NECESSARY TO REACH ANY AGREEMENT

"And so the most practical, the most sceptical among them turned more and more to the league as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect either to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace. The fact that the covenant of the league was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon, while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier. The conference was, after all, not to be ephemeral."

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CROWDS JAM THE CAPITOL IN EFFORT TO SEE WILSON

Unable to Gain Admission to the Building, Aged Women, Children and Soldiers Stand in Rain Squalls.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It was literally an arena, roped off and pressed on every side by eager throngs, that President Wilson entered to-day to begin his dramatic fight for the League of Nations.

Spectators began arriving at the Capitol hours before Wilson was scheduled to appear. Denied admission to the Senate chamber, they lined the outer entrance of the north wing of the Capitol, braving a rainstorm, which raged in brief spells, to see the President pass from his auto into the building.

Hundreds jammed the House corridors straining to see over the heads of the crowd and unable to get beyond the husky Senate guards. Narrow gates were swung shut and

opened only for the elect who could show proper credentials.

Congressmen flocked from the House, which recessed until after the President's speech, and crowded into the Senate chamber.

S. R. O. signs went up long before Wilson and his party arrived. Spectators with gallery cards began lining up at 9 o'clock, though doors were not opened until later. Then they rushed in and filled all seats in a few minutes. Below on the Senate floor pages scurried about gathering up papers strewn on desks of the Senators. Secretaries and Senate employees wandered around on the floor conversing in small groups. Never, they said, could they recall such excitement over a Presidential message.

Telephones in Senators' offices were jangled all morning by friends and constituents seeking special cards of admission. Some outsiders were offering large sums to holders of the coveted pasteboards.

A few knowing visitors discovered they could get into the Senate wing by way of the tunnel running from the Senate Office Building, but when guards discovered them coming up on elevators this means of entry was summarily cut off.

Every seat in the press gallery was filled by correspondents.

Among the crowds in the rain outside the Capitol doors were many children and aged women. Soldiers with overseas insignias were sprinkled liberally through the corridors. Crowds were cheerfully scrutinizing all passers, as the privileged visitors filed in one by one.

Senator Ashurst, Arizona, who heads the Senate roll call, was the first of the ninety-six Senators to enter the chamber to-day. His secretary accompanied him and they immediately plunged into a pile of correspondence.

Senator Pittman, Nevada, suggested that the same number of copies of the President's address be printed and this was agreed to along with Senator Lodge's motion. It was then discovered that the law limits appropriations for such printing to \$500. The committee on printing therefore was hastily called and was expected at once to authorize the printing of the 50,000 copies.

Senator Lodge moved that the treaty be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, which was done. He then asked that 50,000 copies of it be printed in French and English with all the detailed maps which appear in the official copy.

Senator Hitchcock, Administrator leader, suggested that the same number of copies of the President's address be printed and this was agreed to along with Senator Lodge's motion. It was then discovered that the law limits appropriations for such printing to \$500. The committee on printing therefore was hastily called and was expected at once to authorize the printing of the 50,000 copies.

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Hall's Bedding

means distinctive, Patented features. Why buy ordinary bedding when you can get the best for practically the same price.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS Bedding Specialists for 90 years 25 West 45th St., New York City

DIED

M'GARRY—HARRY. Services at the CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th st., on Friday, 11 A. M.

VERHEE—MARIA ESPINO. Lying in state at the CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS

LOST—A two-cent cable key, about 5 P. M. Tuesday, between 10th & 11th st. and 1st & 2nd st. Reward \$10.00. Finder please return to 10th & 11th st. and 1st & 2nd st. Reward \$10.00.

LOST—Between Manhattan, N. Y., and New York, N. Y., on the road to Newark, a small black leather bag, containing a small amount of money and a small amount of jewelry. Finder please return to 10th & 11th st. and 1st & 2nd st. Reward \$10.00.



PENNY CANDY

Our Big Daily Special

Special for To-Morrow, Friday, July 11th

CHOCOLATE COVERED SPICED CREAM DROPS—These are very tasty sweets, having centres of richest sugar cream flavoured with fragrant spices, and jackets of our Unexcelled velvety Chocolate, producing a combination that will please all candy lovers. SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY.

Two Big Extra Specials for Friday

CHOCOLATE COVERED NUTTED MOGULS—This sweet is built around a big tasty English Walnut, which is buried in a morsel of Maple flavoured Marshmallow, and encased in our Unexcelled velvety Chocolate. Our regular size, 50¢. EXTRA SPECIAL 44¢

MILK CHOCOLATE WAFERS—These dainty little wafers are made from our solid Premium Milk Chocolate, the richest product used for our Specialties. Assortment is presented in every variety of designs. Our regular size, 50¢. EXTRA SPECIAL 54¢

We Are Now Offering

ATLANTIC CITY BUTTERFLY TAFFET—Taffy is distinctly a summertime confection and now is the time to make the most of it. The assortment is presented in all the popular fruit, mint and spice flavors, and each piece is wrapped in sanitary paraffin. POUND BOX 44¢

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK Avoid Imitations and Substitutes